MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

IMPORTANT FROM SYRACUSE.

Only one Electoral Ticket to be Run in New York in Opposition to Lincoln.

Union of the Douglas and Bell-Everett Parties.

Arrangements to Unite with the Breckinridge Party on One Ticket.

The Old Democratic Cliques, Regencies and Organizations Smashed Up. Ben,

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

STRACUS, August 16, 1860.

The Douglas committee on an electoral ticket are still

sicket than the former seem inclined to conc on the ticket as electors at large, but the Bell committee Seeire to put Washington Hunt's name on in place of Mr

PYRACUSE, August 16-8 P. M.

The Convention of the Douglas democracy has closed its ession, and the result is far better than was anticipated n the character of the men supposed to have controling power over its action.

They have nominated a ticket of fair average character, beaded by ex Senator William Kelly, who is a quiet, respeciable old gentleman, who will never set the river on fire, but who stands well in the commupity as a gentleman of station and honor, and is unusually popular with the agriculturists of the State. is well known as an enterprising farmer on princely scale. They have formed an electoral ticket entirely acceptable to Bell-Everett Union men of the State, and which will combine in solid mass much of the conservative opposition of the State against the sectional candidate of the republicans. Ten men of standing amongst old line whige find places on the ticket. They have also in their resolutions plainly and frankly invited a union with the remaining portion of the opposition, who at present pretend to cling to the fortunes of Breckinridge, and to that end have given their committee full power to fill vacancies on their tickets, and to make all arrangements for such a union in this State as can alone insure the defeat of Lincoln; and, rotten carcass of Tammany has been able to some upon a credulous public with the impudent humbog of regularity. If thorough effective union does not new take place, it will be owing to the factious, disorgantring conduct on the part of the Green Schell faction.

The scenes in and about the Convention to day have en quite anusing. The degradation of Tammany, hich commenced yesterday, has been completed to day, despite all the hard swearing of Richmond. As might have been foreseen, the admission of Mozart on equal terms with Tammany became embarrassing to the Re raved like a trooper at the idea of a Mozarter being a aber of a committee he and Lioutenant Cagger have long held under their thumbs. Very probably he ld have induced the Convention to consent to seen for the silliners and bungling management of Clan-y and Kennedy. They gathered crowds in front of the yracuse House this morning, and openly threatened that f Richmond did not demand of the convention that they boold place only Tammany men on the Central Commit-They also threatened to stump the State for Brady, and refused to believe that Richmond had not the power to in their belief that Cagger was playing a double game, and was secretly favoring Mozart, but it was the height of folly to charge that he had been bought with Fernando's money. This silly engineering of Clancy and Kennedy was taken advantage of adroitly many raved. So, when the question came up in the ttee, although Lyman B. Smith, one of Richmond's wild buffaloes, and Ludlow and Cagger's Afbany body te was Claucy simple, when he refused to serve on an insignificant committee-a sop which was thrown to him to stop his snarling, but at which be turned up his nose. This blow is regarded by all as the end of Tammany, and a general hope is expressed that now all sensible men will

The Bell and Everett men are entirely satisfied with the ticket, and will labor earnestly for its success. Tam-many threatens to bolt, and will probably end her shameless career by going in for black republicanism; but sh cannot take five thousand votes to the abolitionists, and is therefore harmless. The sachems ought to scalp chiefs Clancy and Kennedy when they get back to and as silly as papooses in this fight.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. STRACUSE, August 16 1860.

The Democratic State Convention met at nine o'clock, but the committees not being prepared to report, took a recess till eleven o'clock.

until a late hour last night. Considerable debate took place on the propositions made by the Bell-Everett commi tee, their demands being somewhat in excess of what the democratic committee considered an equal representation. This morning negotiations were renewed, with a better prospect of arriving at an amicable adjustment, and the Bell-Everett committee expressed themselves satisfied with one elector from each Judicial district, on the Douglas electoral ticket.

difficulty was also experienced in rettling the New York city representation, but eventually one Mozart Hall man was agreed to, with the privilege of Mozari saming one old like whig and one Tammaryite, thus giv-ing them a voice in three out of the six city electors.

The Convention reassembled at eleven o'clock. The committee on electoral tickets was still absent.

rington, Geo. Copway and other speakers.

Messes Sarmi and Corway made brief addresses, the latter claiming that the doctrine of popular sovereignty priginated on this continent with the Six Nations of Indiane, who, while one as a nation, admitted the sacred

right of each to regulate its domestic affairs.

Dr. Shantonn, of New York, was also called out, and sponded, expressing the gratitude of the national demoof the city of New York for the liberal treatment received at the hands of the Convention, the effect of which would the seen in the large majority which would be rolled up by 'he united democrats of the city. He pledged Mozart Hall, 'bolly for the ticket of the regular

emocracy, both State and national.

J DACONET HUNT next a Greened the Convention, but the delegates were full of fun, and considerably inter-

rapted his speech with their jokes.

Mr. Huar declared as his belief that every good demo erat would unfur! his beaner to the breeze.

A load voice here proposed "three che breeze," which were given with a hearty will.

The Convention then, unding that the commit etill at cent, took a recess till two o'clock P. M.

During to recess of the Convention the Committee

an Electoral Tick of completed its labore. On re-assembling at half pa : two, Hon. Rober Grant, from the committee, after some preliminary re marks, reported the following electors: ticket -

Rember H. Waterorth, of Sar Abye.

Rember H. Waterorth, of Sar Abye.

Heman J. Reddeld, of Genesee.

Dermor startons.

1—Seleh E. Strong, of Saffalk

2—Charles H. Collins, of Kings.

3—Francis R Tilion, of New York.
4—Eljah F. Pardy, of New York.
5—Dewald Ottenderfer, of New York.
6—James Depopater Ogden, of New York.
6—James Depopater Ogden, of New York.
8—John Andermon, of New York.
8—Licha B. Strong, of Greene.
10—martin Springer, of Res Salacr.
12—William Kent, of Dutchess.
13—Martin Springer, of Res Salacr.
14—James Kidd, of Saratoga.
16—Henry H. Ross, of Penex.
17—David C Judson, of St. Lawrence.
18—Charles Goodyear, of Schoharis.
19—George C. Chyde, of Otsego.
20—Edward Huntington, of Oneida.
21—Luctus R. Crocker, of Oswego.
22—Pierson Mundy, of Jefferson.
23—John M. Strong, of Onoidaga.
24—John M. Strong, of Onoidaga.
25—Edwin M. Anderson, of Wayne.
26—James M. Pulver, of Ontario.
27—Miles Finch, of Tumpkins.
28—Charles H. Carroll, of Steuben.
29—Addison Gardiner, of Monroe.
30—John B. Skinner, second, of Wyoming.
31—Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans.
32—William Williams, of Eric.
33—Stephan D Caldwell, of Chartanqua.
On motion of Mr. Hathaway, of Chemung.

On motion of Mr. HATHAWAY, of Chemung, the report

The reading of the names was continually interrupted by loud applause, and on the adoption of the report the Convention rose and gave round after round of enthusias

last, moved that the committee of the Sell and Everott party, with which in the formation of a ticket the committee of this Convention had been in harmonious coun sel and action, be invited to take seats on the foor of the Convention. (Loud and long continued applause.) The

Resolutions, reported the following resolutions. which

Wm. H. Luntow, of Suffulk, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions. which had been unanimously adopted by the committee.

Recoived, That the democracy of New York, acting through its regular organization, and assembled in delogated Jonvention, according to ancient usages, resultens its devotion to the Union of the States and federal constitution, deeply impressed that a continuance of the former depends mainly upon a faithful observance of all the duties and chligations imposed by the latter.

Recolved, That the organization of a sectional party in the Northern States, founded on the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the free and slave States, and an incompatability of continuing in the same confederacy of States, having in the exercise of the vital principle of States, having in the exercise of the vital principle of States, having in the exercise of the vital principle of States, having in the exercise of the vital principle of States, having in the exercise of the vital principle of States, having the everythment of the states, is a movement at war with the peace of the nation, equality of the States, and subcritivy of the government in hostility to the rights and interests of a portion of the States, is a movement at war with the peace of the nation, equality of the States, and stability of the Union, and deserving the represation and active and combined resistance of all patriotic and conservative of tizens.

Resolved, That we recognize the decirine of the equality of the States and their equal rights in the Territories, the common property of the Union, and that intervention by Congress to protect and benefit a particular species of property peculiar to a portion of the States, while such reteriors," and had in violation of the spritted the constitution, and tending to weaken the bonds of the Union, and tending to weaken the bonds of the Union, and tending to weaken the bonds of the Union, and tending to weaken the bonds of the Union, are dangerous invasion of the r

cratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and pledge to them our cordial and caergetic support.

Resolved, That no result of the pending Presidential contest will prove so disastrous to the peace and integrity of Union, and is so much to be depresated, as the election of Abraham Lincoln, the sectional candidate of the republican party; and that recognizing the duty of all patriotic conservative citizens to co-operate in averting such a calamity, and extending to them our cordial fellowship in such work, we invite them, as the surest mode of withholding from him the thirty five electoral votes of New York, and thereby securing his defeat, to a common support of the electoral ticket presented by this Convention—appealing to its high personal and political character as a vincination of the wisdom and liberality of it selection, and guarantee that the suffrages of all Union loving citizons may be safely committed to the External College thus composed of dispassionate, bonoranic men; and that, for the purpose of such co-operation, the State Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur on the electoral State tickets by resignation or otherwise, and take such measures as they shall deem proper or necessary to give the united expression and effect to the national conservative sentiments of the State of the state while not unmindful of the wise administration of the national admirs, the people of this State go vernment by the republican party, in the exercise of power obtained by diverting the attention of the State go vernment by the republican party, in the exercise of power obtained by diverting the attention of the State from the knode of the republican politicians and restoring it to demecratic ascendancy.

Resolved, That the jobbling, robbery and corruption of

the State from the hands of the republican politicians and restoring it to democratic ascendancy.

Reselved, That the Jobbing, robbery and corruption of the republican legislation of the State, preying upon all interests, and levying exactions upon every description of private and corporate property, and invading the rights of individuals, of municipalities and counties, have reached a degree of oppression and intamy no longer endurable by free people, and that we appeal to the citizens of the State to rally in defence of their property, rights and honor, and restore an honest administration of the government, and as an earnest of our devotion to such reform we precent for their support the State ticket beaded by the names of Wm. Kelly and Wm. F. Allen, honest men, bold in sustaining the right and resulting the proposition of the abolition agitators and republican politicians further to subjugate the people of this State in the name of freedom, by tampering with the suffrage, and introducing a large negro element to aid in controlling our elections, we demand emancipation for the white men of the State, emancipation from unreasonable taxation, from corrupt legislation, and from oppression with which republican misrule is crushing them.

The reading of the resolutions was received with continued outbursts of applause—that endorsing the nomina-

timed outbursts of applause—that endorsing the nomina-tions of Douglas and Johnson being greeted with round after round of cheers, the Convention rising while giving vent to their feelings, waving hats and haddkerch

On the adoption of the report, which was moved by DUNCAN S. MAGES, with appropriate remarks, the applause of the Convention was renewed. At this time a cannon

of the Convention was renewed. At this time a cannon outs de gave notice of the completion of the main labors of the Convention, and continued throughout the remainder of the proceedings to unite its roar with the cheers of the Convention.

Buxcas S. Masse moved the following resolution:—

Buxcas S. Masse moved the following resolution of their right to manage their own peculiar affairs in their own way, as our candidate, who personates this great principle; made for the people of Kanselson and Belimore, gave to the real sentiments of the people of the nation.

The resolution was adopted.

sonates this great principle, made for the people of Kan
cas—as gallant a defence as our delegation, both at
Charkeston and Belismore, gave to the real sentiments of
the people of the nation.

The risolation was adopted.

The following despatch was received and read:—

PRAINTON, Va., August 16, 1960.

To yms Presented of the Democracy and the Union.

The old guard of Virginia is in excession in a large, enthusiastic Convention. Count on Virginia for Douglas and
Johnson, democracy and the Union.

If L. HOFKINS, President of National Convention.

Mr. Lyman R. Skern moved that the delegates of the
several Judicial districts report names for members of the
State Committee for the ensuing year, and that the report
commence with the Fighth district; as he understood
there would be some contest in the First district, he desired to leave that the last.

The names of the Committee in all but the First district
were then handed in and adopted.

The First district being called, Mr., John Chaucy presented the stants of Kennedy and Tilden, from the Tammany delegation. Dr. Bradford presented the name of
Benjamin Wood for member of the committee on the part
of the Morart delegation. Dr. Bradford said that the
reason they presented but one name to this Convention
was that they had been admitted on equal terms to the
Convention with Tammany, and not as superiors. They
can't desired to be equally represented on the State Committee, and decily regretted that Tammany had thought
proper to claim the online propression. Mozart was
for the union of the whole Comocracy of the city, but
this action of Tammany, joined with the fact that one
name presented had been run in opposition to the Mozart
candidate last spring and badly defeated, would
seem as though that organization would desire to
continue the warfare. He had hoped the night'e
continue the warfare for had had been the majority to the Tammany
that they had retered and bill the fact that one
name presentation on the State Committee, where they deinvention would now d

larky or irregularity would be opened by this Convention. He did not understand the Convention to have recognized the regularity of either side, but to have recognized the regularity of either side, but to have taken a broad, blestel ground of the necessity of the unker of the remourante party in the city of New York. He egan vege upon the Convention, is the name of justice and fair play, to earry out in good faith her first policy and not with even handed impartiality towards the two what we determine the respect of the democracy of the city. (Applause.) Colored Harmaway said he knew nothing of the quarrelia of the democracy of New York, and the people of his part of the cambry were in favor of carrying out the doctrine of pepular sovereignty to fit utmost limit. He knew that the Convention yesterday admitted to its contribe two acts of delegates from New York They were all admitted as democrats, and it would be inconsistent towards of delegates from New York They were all admitted as democrate. He favored harmony amongst the omerans of New York, and becought his Tempany triends to withdraw one name, and places on the State Cutrel tommstee the name presented by Monart. (Lond applause.) If he made a motion about it, it would be to admit four members of the committee from New York. (Applause.). In: Brancon.—Instrument the acceptable to Mozart. They rely desire between of equality with Tammany Hall.

Liven B. Sarri deplayed the quarrels of the democracy of New York, and was unwilling that the Convention of these names presured from New York, and he found one of these names, that of Mr. Repnety, to have been a former active member of the committee. The others were Tithen and Wood, both you do much by the Convention of the committee, and be maved in order to test the feeling of the Convention, that Keenedy and Tilden be declared the members of the State Central Committee from the First district.

members of the State Central Committee from the First district.

Mr Handry of Seneca, moved to smend by substituting the names of Wm. D. Rennedy, and Benj. Wood. (Loud applause)

The wate was put and declared carried, but the ages and may a were decand members of the committee by a large majority of the Convention. The result was received with loud applause.

The following is the State Committee for the easuing year, as finally agreed upon—

First district, Wm. D. Kennedy, of New York, and Benjamic D. Wood, of New York; Second district, John A. Bayton, of Kinge, and Calvin Frost, of West-chreter; Third district, Peter Carger, of Albany, and F. L. Latin, of Ulster; Fourth district, R. H. Cush ney, of Mentgemery, and R. G. Stone, of Clinton; Frith district, Ground Johnson, of Oswego, and S. Arthur Gilbert, of Oneida; Sixth district, Wr. Hubbard, of Chennago, and Panean S. Magne, of Schapler; Seventh district, Elmere P. Ross, of Cayaga, and Chas. C. B. Walker, of Steuben: Eighth district, Dean Richmond, of Genesace, and A. P. Larsing, of Eric.

Wm. Chamberlan, of Butchese, moved the appointment of a committee of three to inform the candidates of their nemination. Adopted.

The Charsalan comminated as such committee Wm. Chamberlain, John Clancy and John Tracy.

Mr. Llancy declined the nomination. His engagements would prevent his attending to the duties of the office. Be was about to return to New York, and from themost ovisit immediately the South

The Charsalan comminated as ruch control from Tammany and Mozart Halls; the Former for the antiquity of her organization and devotion to democratic principles, and the latter for her indomitable energy and trm adherence to the democratic cause. May the olive branch thrown to them from Tammany and Mozart Halls; the Former for the antiquity of her organization and devotion to democratic principles, and the latter for her indomitable energy and trm adherence to the democratic by one organization, and thus present an undivided front against the common enemy of our party (Ap

THE RECKINDINGS STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, August 16, 1860. The Breckinridge Convention met here to day, and or ganized by appointing Wm. M. Ambler, of Louisa, President. Mr. Ambler made a speech on taking the chair, in which he took strong grounds, and expressed the leller that the perpetuity of the Union depended upon the unity and ascendancy of the democratic party.

Nothing of importance was done save the adoption of a resolution offered by the Hon. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, accommittee to communicate with the Stann.

appointing a committee to communicate with the Staun-ton Convention on the subject of a compressise, and to

purpose.

The Convention is very harmonious. Senators Mason and Hunter are here. There are about six hundred dele

THE DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION IN

STAUNTON, Va., August 18, 1860. The Douglas wing of the democracy assembled to-day, and organized by electing Celonel Hopkins, of Petersburg, permanent President of the Convention, and Gen. Jas H. Cox. Vice President. Mr. Yost and Mr. Dewitt were ap-

pointed Secretaries. dred delegates are present. They will not offer any compromise, but will take into consideration any that are made from Charlotteville. Fusion is impossible, except

THE DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, August 16, 1850. The Douglas State Convention to day is a very slim affair, with but a feeble representation from counties—not twenty-five spectators present. A full Douglas electoral hope of carrying the State, but only wish to injure Brockinridge. There is, however, a large defection from the American party in Baltimore to Lincoln, which, if the Douglas vote is not large, may give the State to Breckin-

DOUGLAS MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION. LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 16, 1860.

The Mississippi Douglas Democratic State Convention
met at Grenada, in that State, yesterday, and nominated

IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DAVESTORY, August 16, 1860.

The Brecklaridge and I are State Convention met in Resolutions endorsing the Breckinridge democratic platform were adopted. About seventy five delegates were present.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—In eighty one counties of this State Governor Ellis beats Mr. Pool 5,454 votes; in the same counties two years ago his majority was 18,326 hes for Elite, 10.574. The remaining counties gave Mr.
McRae eighty-four majority: Mr. Fool's will probably be larger. The Raleigh Standard reckens up the democratic majority in the Legislature as follows:—

majority in the Legislature as follows:—
Some of the papers of the State are stating the democratic majority on joint ballot in the last Legislature at forty-four, some at fifty, some at fifty four, and some at fifty eight. According to our list, which we think correct, we find, on reference to our files, the majority to have been fifty-eight. According to our table of ions and gain it will be seen that we have lest seventeen in the Cremmens and gained five; and in the Senate we have lost five and gained four—making our not lost twelve in the Cremmens and one in the Senate—or thirteen in all. This makes a difference of twenty-six on joint ballot, which, taken from fifty eight leaves our majority thirty two.

Latyran from Liberts Cours,—The newly elected Bell and Experts candidate for fleety of the Court of Austenia of

Exercit candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky writes to the Louisville Journal as follows:

Laxistoros, August 8, 1860.

Profoundly grateful as I am to Providence and the people for making me the instrument of political redemption, tak leave to ray a single word to you. The particulant tonat Union democracy have co operated with us most manfully, and we must hereniter consider them as brothern. We can all stand on the platform of 1862, recognizing the compromise of 1866. Hereafter go for the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. There need be no question or criticism as to the past, but perfect harmony in combatting the common enemy hereafter—i.e., both exclined parties. I hope the press on safe situation is a law end received their first rehale—and and south, compared to the future. They are downed.

LESLIE COMES.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATION TO THE SYSACTORE CONVENTION—THE RING OF THE ALBANY LONGY SUSTAINED BY THE REPUBLICANS IN THE LATTICE CHINE, ETC.

The republicans have finally made out a full list of de legates from this city to the Syracuse Convention. From the names of the delegates it will be zeen that the dis graces brought upon the party by the action of the last republican Legislature, and the wholesale operations of the party leaders in the third house, has failed to sire up the masses of the party, unless it be that the majority of the

makes of the party, unders to that the marry of the habits and die felly endorse the famous Legislature. At the first primary election held on Friday evening last everything strongly pointed towards the success of the anti-Weed ticket, but as soon as the delegates elected in the different wards and precincts met in Assembly district conventions, where the usual juggling and thimble rigging was effective, a cat of another color presented leaft, and Weed and his associates in the third house become successful, securing twenty four if not tunnity five of thirty four delegates from this city to the syracuse convention to nominate electors and a candidate for Governor.

The following is the list of delegates elected and their political proof titles, as we have obtained them from the best authorities.

Districts.

1—Henry Smith. Weedite.

David B Dwire. Weedite.

Charles C. Nott. Anti-Weed.

John J. Licock. Weedite.

4—ward W lie, an Weedite.

1—Henry Braner. Weedite.

1—Henry Braner. Weedite.

2—Anti-Weed.

Weedite.

Weedite. Wordite An Wed. An Wrd. Weedite. Anti Wood. Weedite. Weedite.

Jonothil.

Jean-Record of the commings of the comming of the commings of the c

Brooklyn City Politics.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The following is list of the delegates elected at the republican primary meetings on Wednesday night, to meet in Assembly Dis trict Conventions on Saturday, for the purpose of select ing delegates and alternates to the State Convention—
Ward 1.—John Cashow, Benj. Haskill, Geo. N. Mead,
John Fowler, N. G. Bengess.
2.—Henry Quigley, James Doffy, Richard Anatin, John
Kearney, Chas. Cashon.

2.—Henry Quigley, James Doffy, Richard Austin, John Kearney, Chas. Cannon.

3.—F M. Parsons, E. W. Fisk, J. J. Studwell, H. N. Olis, J. C. Slaght.

4.—Burdett Stryker, A. G. Clements, W. H. D. Brownsen. S. N. Griswold, A. B. Hance.

6.—John E. Cammeyer, John Shanly, Aaron Storer, Henry Shute, Joseph J. Ward.

6.—Wm. Cott, D. O. Bradley, S. J. Edwards, L. W. Murzay, H. B. Smith.

7.—Seth B. Cole. Stephen Crowell, Wm. B. Lewis, Samuel H. Turner, Andrew Van Tuyle.

8.—Abazzo H. Galo, Wm. A. Fritt, Garret G. Bergen, Jas. A. Van Brunt, Fred. B. Daylon.

9.—John J. Anderson, Fred. P. Clarke, S. B. Higintetham, Jas. V. Kenrey, John D. Cutler.

10.—E. B. Stocher, Jr. W. E. Doubleday, E. B. Parsons, Wm. M. Thomas. John Williams. 9 — John J. Anderson, Fred. F. Carley, S. B. Bagner, Cham, Jan V. Kearrey, John D. Cutler, E. B. Spoener, Jr. W. E. Doubleday, E. B. Parsons, fem. M. Thomns. John Williams.
11 — Wm. S. Wright, John F. Mason, David S. Simpson, V. Anderson, John S. Stryker.
12 — Wm. L. Hubbell, Walter Cullen, T. P. Larkin, S. F.

O. M. Beach, Edger Darbee, John Broach, David Pripe, Jan es M Hedge. 14 - John S Allen, John Sterritt, Henry Hobley, John Smith, Peter Mailet. 14 — John S Allen, John Sterritt, Henry Hobley, John N. Smith, Peter Ballet.
15 — G. Neidig, John Mitchell, James Moore, John T. Parker, Bugh Maddox.
16 — Jacob Ru zer, Jacob Resengasten, Hermun Thieme, Facch Jacobs, Clisz Young.
17 — J. N. Stearns, J. McDarmid, J. Moore, F. P. Wightington, J W Reevee.
18 — S. M. Meeker, T. W. Fields, C. W. Goddard, John Valentine, C. K. Akwater.
19 — Samuel Demott, Daniel Goodwin, C. Z. Wemple, August Sibourg, W. H. Jenkins.

Naielde of Young Humes in New Jersey. In relation to the suicide of Alexander Humes, a student of Blairstown, New Jersey, a currespondent of the Newark Mercery gives the following additional facts. Young Humes was the elects team of James Humes, contractor, of New York, ettiv—

Two years ago be received a fall while atending school in Fierick, New York, which resulted in insanity, which lasted several days. Evidence is not wanting to prove that the functions of the brain were impaired by that event. For a week previous to the suicide he was excused from his studies in consequence of illness. He cities spake of headache; be said he was surrounded by entmies, and threw out hiers which are now understood to have foreshadowed the overat. His letters and journals show that he was gloony for some time previous, and that trifies were magnified out they assumed to his distanced mind the most gigantic proportions. He constantly threatened suicide in the village, though in a journal study of the suicide in the village, though in a journal study of the suicide in the village, though it a government of the suicide of manner is now remembered, though it excited no observation before. It now appears that his mind was long bent upon suicide by banging. During Thursday last a desperate look and passionate behavior excited the attention of Mr. Johnson. His plans, it seems, were fully matured to the meat trifling detail. On the day previous the trunk strap with which he performed the fatal act was found type under the tree; when asked how it came there, he simply said that he would take it in Iburing the afternove and evening he wrote a letter, which he destroyed, and played upon the plane in a manner as composed as ever. The time that he selected was the moment when the prayer bell had called every one into the dining hall. As it rung he spoke wildy and vehicus the family spon after the soarch was abandoned, and how hit came the family spon after the soarch was abandoned the strap wichably soon after the soarch was abandoned th

NEWS PROM THE PACIFIC.

Affairs in California-More Silver and Gold - The Sandwich Islands - Later from China-Progress of the Rebellion-The Operations of the Ailled Powers, &c St. Joseph, Mo , August 1d, 1860.

The pony express arrived here last night with Califor nia dates to the 4th inst , Hocolulu to July 10, and Hong

Kong tollune 16. goods with spirit, but concede any advance with release tance, and theck their purchases as soon as holders go interest, and do not afford special sales for report. We may quote good brands of adamentine candies at 1950. a 20 14d. Coffee unchanged, with an active market for flow qualities. Provisions as last poted. Monis inactive and unchanged. Butter and lard in good request, with an improving tendency; choice isthmus butter, 50c., and Cape Horn co. 25c. a 2de. Lard in small quantities, 1de. Roce frm, and moving readily in a trade way. Raw sugar very dull; domestic without inquiry; crushed more slow

very dull; domestle without inquiry; crushed more slow at 11½c. American spirits are a shade improved; sale of 500 cetave shrandy at 42½c, ex Pampero and Contetemal) lots of our spirits and whiskey, 37½c. Foreign heavy, and few sales. Tens and wines continue very dull and greatly depressed.

The Viking and Redown, for New York, have both cleared. Their principal articles of cargo are—361 casks bach. 10 casks hame, 962 barrels pork, 14,500 sacks wheat, 1,500 bales wool, 17,000 bides and 1,400 tube rape seed oil.

The berk Serene sails soon for New Zealand, with 10,000 sucks of wheat.

There is no news of consequence for this express.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates of July 20.

strived at San Francisco August 1. A report came that the express was to be discontinued, which causes unfavorable expressions of regret.

Senators dwin and Latham have arrived home. The former name by steamer, the latter overland.

The newspapers are loud in demunciation of Senator (win, who seems to be held solely responsible for the deleat of Hale's Overland bill.

The political contest in the State does not open with much more than ordinary spirit. Both wings of the democraby are quite confident of carrying the State, and several bets offered that Bouglas would receive the most votes have been taken even by Breedinridge men.

The three democratic papers of Portland, Oregon, are out for Bouglas.

The steamer John I. Stephens, on her last downward trip, took \$45,000 worth of Washoe silver ore for New York.

The ship Moonlight brings \$25 Chinese passengers, and

have gone there on account of the favorable reports received.

A report reached Carson Valley on the 2d that a company of twenty-eight men had just had a fight with Indians near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed
and the balance forced to retreat. The different compavies in that region prospecting for mines, numbering 100
men in all, were concentrating to give the liddinasamother
tight. large numbers of Indians were registred to be
congregating along the emigrant routes, and it was
feared they would be more troublesome.

An election was to be held in all the settlements of the
Carson Valley Mines on the lat inst. to elect members of
a Territorial Legislaure, Sherlif, Treasurer and Surveyor,
lecal magistrates, and all officers necessary to establish a
form of government until Congress acts.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The bark Francis Palmer has arrived, with Sandwich Island dates to July 18, but the news is of little interest. The Commissioners appointed by the United States goverpment, to examine the affairs of the United States

verpment, to examine the affairs of the United States Hospital at Honolulu, in reference to disbursements by Consuls of the funds appropriated by Congress for the role of sick and destitute, were investigating industriously, and strangs developments were anticipated. The Hososon Bay Company establishment at Honolulu was about to remove to Vancouver's Island.

The Hawsian Legislature was still in seasion, the principal and engrossing questions being hostility to the estimated expenditures proposed by the Minister of Finance, and opposition to the proposed license of the fluor traffic.

The market was completely overstocked with almost all kinds of goods.

Arrived at Honolulu, June 24, bark Greeian, 134 days from England; 28th, steamer Kilona, from New London, designed to havigate between the different islands of the Hawaian kingdon.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The ship Moonlight brings dates from Hong Kong to

There is not much news of importance Begarding the preparations of the allies for war in Northern China, attempts had been made to hurry the British forces northward, but serious casualties had oclay Two large transport vessels had been wrecked, and another been laid up for repairs, while still another cought fire and was scuttled.

The Heavy Kong press of the 14th of June remarked that it was doubtful whether the French took part in any of the carly operations. Their forces would not be ready till August.

by Accairal Hope for \$120,000 for the use of the expedition.

The Admiral chalmed to be quite strong enough to
allack the Tau forts with the British force under him.

The wrecked steamers were the British transport Assistance, on the Island of Hong Kong, and the French treachart Irene, in the harbor of Amoy. The leaky French
transport Saone was repairing in Amoy. The leaky French
transport Reine den Clippers.

The knowledge of the allied Powers exchewing all sym
paths and connection with the Nankin insurgents will
probably tend to induce the Pekin cabinet to listen to
wise connects, and to meet conciliatory diplomatic advaries in a proper respect. The difficulty consists in sa
tishedien for the attack, which, which it reflects diagrace
on the allied armises, has elevated the ardor of the war
justy at Pekin to an extent which may form a stambling
make to future relations, and render all concessions miga
(T).

The accreenting Patho is known to be fortified to such

omek to future relations, and render all concessions nugaty.

The serpentine Peiho is known to be fortified to such
as extent as makes an attack on its face extremely dangefour, if not altegether out of the question. An imperial
way had fer some time invested the city of Nankin, and
he attemphoids of the rebels on three hides of the river
hive, and the communication with the opposite bank could
not be cut off. The investiture was a tedious operation.
Such rigor, however, appeared to have been instilled into
the imperial ranks that it was generally supposed a result highly favorable to their cause must cause. This
teding was general, and hence it was that confidence
was restored to the "Calleris" of Shanghae in a
tentralably sudden manner. The Governor General
of the two Kinng provinces made the city of Chau
they be temperary headquarters, in order to be near
the recent of ection. It turned out, however, that both
like resources and prowing of the rebels had been under
silmated, for they left their entrenchments at Nankin
such utterly routed the Imperial force, the remains of
which that likely up in Chow Chow with the Governor
General, which city the rebels were, at the last advices,
beeleging. Should Chan Chow hold out until reliferormanner restored, otherwise Loc Chow, which for maaufactures and commerce is the first city in China, must
full. So imminent was the danger that the authorities
bud destreyed and its numerous bridges and its valuable
ard extensive suburbs, in order to remove any shelter outalor the walks. Loc Chow, which for maaufactures and commerce is the first city in China, must
full. So imminent was the danger that the authorities
bud destreyed and the manner of the restore of
the alarm and construction were so excessive as to
stop all communication between the two piaces for two
doi: a during which period the panic with face there is
the city. A notice issued to that effect tended to
pany the prepie somewhat; but trade was utterly stagtone, and that they were acting in conseque The serpentine Pelho is known to be fortified to such

THE WHEN WASHINGTON MARKET DISPUTITY.—Pursuant to notice, the Clerk of Washington Market youterday called upon the owners of stands therein and demanded the payment of rents on behalf of the city. About one-third of the whole number of persons visited by the city offifor the greater number of tenants asked a delay, with the view to obtain legal advice as to the correct course to curse. The end of this difficulty evidently is not yet, though the courts have decided in favor of the city. A few days will clear away a good deal of the doubt at pre-

THE FUROBE IN THE PROVINCES.

Series of Ovations to the Prince of Wales.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and the Canadas in a State of Royal Fermentation.

SPLENDID BALL AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Prince Picks Up a Bouquet from a Lady.

THE TRIP UP THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Prince Gets Wet Again in a Rain Storm.

Outpouring of Loyalty Throughout the Provinces.

Renewal of John Bull's Lease in Canada for Fifty Years,

THE PRINCE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
St. LAWRENCE RIVER, August 16, 1860 } The Hero, Ariadne and Flying Fish, accompanied by the Queen Victoria, having on board the Governor General, arrived off the Saguenay this (Wednesday) morning.

The Hero again ran ashore, but floated two hours after wards.

for Ha Ha Bay, which is decembed with flags.

The Magnet coming down passed the Victoria at three o'clock, and being on beard, I saw his Royal Highness standing in the cabin gangway, regardless of the rain and mist. He was not recognized by our passengers, and

The Magnet had despatches for him, which she afterwards delivered on board the Hero. He will sleep on the Victoria to night, and to morrow spend the day in fishing at St. Marguerite, where some tents have been erected for him; returning in the evening to the Hero and sailing on Friday morning for Quebec.

Quenne, August 16, 1860. The Nile and Valorous arrived at ten o'clock this norning.

THE OVATIONS.

THE PRINCE AGAIN IN NOVA SCOTIA. OUR NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENCE.

HANTSPORT, N. S., August S. 1860.

Arrival of the Prince in the Steamer Styz-Reception by the Military-The Corporation Civilities and Addresses, Her Malesty's steamer Styx, having on board his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, anchored of Hantsport about four o'clock this morning. Shortly after seven the Prince and suite landed under a royal salute, and started

immediately for Windsor, accompanied by Lord Mulgrave and members of the government, who had proceeded to Hantsport on the previous evening to meet the n on arrivnine o'clock by railway for Trure, where the royal train arrived at half-past eleven. Here his Royal Highness was received by a guard of henor, composed of volunteer companies, and the Executive Managing Com-mittee, and after proceeding through the town, amidst the deatening cheers of the assembled multitudes, to his botel, his Royal Highness received the following ad-

Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Reafrow and Lord of the Bisics, K. G.—We, the Sheriff, clergy, magistrates and other inhabitants of Colchester, beg leave respectfully to welcome your Royal Highness to this country. We are proud to be able to assure your Royal Highness that the people of Nova Scotia yield to no portion of the subjects of her Majesty in loyalty and devoted attachment to her person and throne. The visit of your livyal Highness will feater this feeling; it will unite still more closely the ties which bind us to the parent State, while gratifying the just pride we feel in being recognized as an integral portion of the mighty empire, over which your royal mother reigns, it will strengthen the surest foundation on which her throne reposes, the love and affection of her people. In this province the rewards of industry, if never large, are always secure. Our population, blest with the comforts of life in moderate profusion, are contented and happy. The free institutions which are the pride of Britain, have been claimed and conceeded as one hirthright, while the spectacle your Royal Highness has just witnessed in passing the Provincial Normal School will call your attention to the institutions we have funded for citiusing common school instruction among the masses of the people, and making widely disseminated education the basis of extended political privileges; and the visit of your Royal Highness we shall long remembe with pleasure and pride. We are quite sure that the gratification it has enabled your Royal Highness to confer upon a hore body of her Majesty's subjects will be felt by your as some alleviation of the latigues of the journey, and it is our earnest prayer that, shielded and protected by livine frevidence, you may return in safety to the mass of the people of Nova Scotia.

His Royal Highness made the following reply:—

Statistants—Accept my thanks for this address, and for your welcome to the country of Colchwherer and town of Trure. I gladely rouse for a moment on my journey to review the sa

OUR PICTOU CORRESPONDENCE. Pictor, N. S., August 8, 1860.

Enthusiantic Reception of the Prince Throughout the Province-Address of the Inhabitants of Pictou-Departure for Charlottelmen, de., de.

The Prince of Wales left Truro at a quarter to one o'clock this afternoon, and arrived at Picton at half-past five this evening, meeting everywhere along his route the same enthusiastic reception accorded him in other parts of the province. An immense concourse of people was asembled in every part of this town. His reception here was even more cuthusiastic than at other places.

The following address from the inhabitants was

The following address from the inhabitants was presented:

May it please your Royal Highness—The inhabitants of the county of Picton beg leave to express their sincere graittude for the distinguished hotor conferred upon them by the visit of your Royal Highness, and they now greet you with a warm and cordial welcome. They half the visit of your Royal Highness, and they now greet you with a warm and cordial welcome. They half they are the resulting the visit of your Royal Highness to her Majesty's North American colonies as a piedge and assurance of the deep and lively interest which our most gractous Queen takes in the presperity of her extended dominious, and they rejoice in this opportunity of being enabled so directly to manifest their devoted attachment and loyality to the crewn and sovereignty of Great British. Espoying the great happiness of being British subjects, and the criments of the bleasings which that glorious privilege excelers, their hearts are knot in indissoluble bonds of loyality to the British throne. The window and justice which have distinguished throne of certain and justice which have distinguished throne of the properties in Nova Scotia facility, and the crimen which adors her Majesty's court and life, have secured from her subjects in Nova Scotia facility of the print of the soil where, in the progress of your Royal Highness this day, many happy homes and productive their sincere pragers that your Royal Righness may really which have always characterized the inhabitants of the Print of th